NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882.

BLAINE'S THREAT TO CHILL

VOL. XLIX. -- NO. 153.

A DEART OF THE INSTRUCTIONS THE PRESIDENT DID NOT SEE. Incide illistory of the Trescott Mission-The

President Consulted, but his Wishes Discregarded-How the Discovery was Made - A Congress Investigation Promised. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. Mr. Blaine's statement respecting the Chill-Peru notes appeared anday in the form of an interview understood to have been prepared by himself. In it he asserts that the instructions to Mr. Trescott were not only talked over at length with the President, but when written were twice read to him for criticism and change. He adds that he has the original draft in his possession, with the modifications de-sired by the President clearly noted. Notwithstanding this positive statement of Mr. Blaine's, the assertion first made in THE SUN that the President did not see the instructions is practically true. Mr. Blaine himself admits that the instructions have been modifled since he retired from the Cabinet-an assertion which implies, in the view of Sonators, either that the President, knowing what Mr. Blaine's instructions were, permitted them to be given with the intention of countermanding them as soon as Mr. Biaine retired, or that else misunderstood Mr. Blaine's explanation of the instructions and the meaning of them. Either of these suppositions is regarded by

Senators as absurd, and the President himself, while very guarded in his conversation respecting the matter, gives no warrant whatever for entertaining any of them.

The story of the mission of Trescott and the instructions which were given to him is learned from the very best authority to be as follows: At Mr. Blaine's suggestion, Mr. Trescott was nominated by the President as a special commissioner to Poru and Chill. When the mission was decided upon, Mr. Trescott, in company with Mr. Blaine, called upon the President. Gen. Arthur, during the conversation, informed Mr. Trescott that it would be his duty to make the inquiry of the Chilian Government, whether the removal of Calderon was intended as an affront to the United States. Thus far the President and Mr. Blaine agreed, but the President informed Mr. Trescott, and specially urged upon him that that inquiry was to be made in a manner which would seem to imply simply a desire on the part of the Government to receive from Chili assurances that no affront was intended. It may be said in plain English that Mr. Trescott understood that he was to use diplomatic language in putting his question in such a way that Chili could make no other answer than that no affront was intended. Gen. Arthur was very particular on this point, it being a delicate one, and he had absolute confidence in Mr. Trescott's ability so to put the inquiry, so that the Chilian Government not only could take no affront, but also could have no reason for makaffront, but also could have no reason for making any other answer than the one desired. This being so, the President regarded a contingent threat as something entirely uncalled for. In fact, at the time of the conversation the contingency of adding a threat to the instructions did not enter his mind. Mr. Trescott understood this point fully, or the President supposed he did, but when Mr. Blaine brought the written instructions to the President for revision and examination. Gen. Arthur discovered that the line of the instructions was dictatorial, overbearing, and such as he feared would be likely to give to Chill just cause for feeling affronted. It was his special deairs to avoid anything of that kind. All that he wanted to do was to tender the good offices of this Government in a friendly spirit for the purpose of securing a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between those two South American Republics. The President indicated as Mr. Blaine admits, his dissatisfaction with the first drafted instructions, not only by suggesting modifications, but also by himself putting down bis suggestions in marginal notes. The President is dean was that these restrictions should bear out the tone of his conversation with Mr. Trescott which was entirely of a pacific and friendly nature. Mr. Blaine took the instructions ward and criticism. When this second draft which was entirely of a pacific and friendly nature with a new draft, which bears out the town system that the instructions was the character of the first Unitarian church ever established in this city. The church of All Souls.

The President indicated as Mr. Blaine admits the provident of the first Unitarian church ever established in this city. The church of All Souls. The President for modifications are admitted in the conversation with the instructions was the character of the first Unitarian church ever established in this city. The church of All Souls.

The Conversation with the first drafted instructions are president provident and provident provident p ing any other answer than the one desired.

tone of his evaneration with Mr. Trescott with whit with only of a pacific and friendly and preturned with a new draft, which bears out his own statement that the instructions were twice read by the President for modification and criticism. When this second draft was examined by the President he found really the same fault with it that he did with the first. The tone was too severe raditary, and belligorent. As Mr. Blaine admits modifications were made in this second draft.

The President cannot read every line of executive business that is brought to him, and it is understood that after, with grout explicit ness, faxing explained his views to Mr. Blaine, and being satisfied that Mr. Blaine understood that after, with grout explicit ness, faxing explained his views to Mr. Blaine, and being satisfied that Mr. Blaine understoods them, he followed that the way desired. He did not therefore, think it necessary to give them a third examination. The instructions were thou redrafted by Mr. Blaine, and sent or given to Mr. President supposed they were mot what the President supposed they were not what the President supposed they were not what the President supposed they were. Mr. Freelinghuysen and Assistant Secretary Davis, in examining and preparing the correspondence for the first should been instructed to inform the Chilain Government that the president considers from this painful impression, the act will be regarded by the United States Government that the supposed they may be a supposed they are also been read to the first consider from this painful impression, the act will be regarded by the United States Government as a need of such a fait for the president considers from this painful impression, the act will be regarded by the United States Government as a need of such a fait of the president in the painty of the covernment simply desired to the most unfortunate complications if in President i

Post of to-morrow morning will print

he following editorial articles:
A gratheman of Spanish-American blood,
ary familiar with the history of the Pena-indian our familiars the Postwith in excep-ingly important piece of Information. It is

UNCOLLECTED FARES.

The Anti-Bobtall Car Association Puts Its

Theories into Practice. The clouds of war that have lowered for the last few weeks over the Bushwick avenue and Greenpoint street car line of Brooklyn burst yesterday. It was decided at a recent meeting of the Anti-Bobiail Car Association "on Monday, Jan. 30, every member shall hold his fare subject to collection by the company, and that they refuse to pass the fares for themselves or any passenger, leaving their fares in the cars on getting out." Many workingmen, on their way to the Greenpoint Ferry in bobtail ears vesterday morning, followed the instructions of the association, but the moveinstructions of the association, but the movement did not assume formidable proportions
until last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock.

The passengers in the car that left Greenpoint at 6 P. M. were closely packed. The
driver soon began to jingle his bell. Only about
a dozen nickols were put in the box.

"Your fares, gents," exclaimed the driver,
opening the door and letting in a gust of air.

"Shut that down!" shouted saveral passengers in chorus.

"I must have your fares, gents,"

"Come in and get 'emi" jeered the passengers.

I must have your fares, gents."

"Come in and get 'eml' jeered the passengers.

"Will you pass my fare up, please," asked an old gentleman in the rear of the car.

"No sir," said the man appealed to, "I'm a member of the Anti-Bobtail Car Association. We don't wish to encourage this company in its imposition upon the travelling public." The old gentleman finally got a passenger to pass his fare along. Instead of being put into the box, however, it was calmly thrust into the pocket of an innocent-looking German. The driver kept up a continuous volley of "Gents, your fare, please," interspersed with the violont jingling of his bell. Whenever he inserted his head in the door-way he was peered at and told to shut the door. Nearly every driver underwent a similar experience. Several of the cars were stopped when half way between Greenpoint and the terminus of the line to let a conductor get on. He collected a few fares generally, but in most cases he was told by passengers that they had already paid. A German carrying a big basket, when asked for his fare, got off the car. He was followed by the driver a short distance, but stoutly refused to give any fare. One driver broke his bell strap in "ringing up" his passengers. He opened the front door of his car and apologized for not ringing further. The drivers occasionally stopped their cars and appealed to passing policement for assistance. "I have nothing to do with it," shouted one bluecoat from the payement. One driver said to a reporter that he had collected 16 fares from 30 passengers, and another, 15 fares from 25 passengers. No drivers, as far as could be ascertained, recorded fares from all their passengers.

The morning starter at the Greenpoint termi-

passengers.

The morning starter at the Greenpoint terminus of the line said he had picked up many fares thrown upon the seats of cars. The evening starter said the company intended to put on two-horse cars, now in course of construction, before the end of February.

THE DEATH OF DR. BELLOWS.

For Some Furty-three Years Minister to the

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, died at 10:45 yesterday morning, at his residence, 232 East Fifteenth street. His death was painless. At midnight a change for the worse was noticed, and he began to sink rapidly. He lost consciousness toward the last. His family were at his bedside.

fan. A year later he became the chief owner and editor of the Christian Eranomer, which in 1871 was absorbed in Old and New.

Dr. Bellows wrote and speke much, but published few books. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and was also connected with the Century Club. New York Historical Society. New England Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Harvard Alumni Association.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

Democrats Proposing to Stop Pairing and to

Mave More Balloting. ALBANY, Jan. 30 .- The fifth week of the legislative session opens without prospects of an organization. The prophets of peace and harmony are silent, and the negotiators have ceased from their efforts. In the absence of other plans, some of the Democratic Assemblymen want the caucus convened and a course of vigorous action adopted. They propose that pairing shall be stopped, that there shall be longer sessions and more balloting, and no adjournment except on Sunday. They say

adjournment except on Sunday. They say that the only way to break the deadlock is to pound away and wear it out by attrition. These tactics might be tried for a week, they say and then a new candidate for Speaker put in the field. The caneus is likely to get tegether again before the week is ended to see what can be done. Forty-nine Bepublicans and forty-nine Democrats, counting the Tammany men with the latter, were at to night's session. No ballot was taken.

In the Senate there was also a slim attendance, Mr. MacArthur offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to furnish to the Senate a detailed statement, giving a list of all the insurance commanies examined by his direction since he has held office, the times when examinations were emade, whether such examinations were ensory or in defail, the items and aggregate amounts paid for each such examination by cach company, the length of time occupied in each examination, and the disposition of the money paid as fees and charges by each company in each examination. charges by each company in each examination.

MASKS AT THE AMITIE BALL.

Extraordinary Costumes in the Whirl on the Floor of the Academy.

The ninth annual masquerade ball of the Society L'Amitië was given at the Academy of Music last night. It was unquestionably the most successful French ball of the season. The ball was opened at 10% by an immense military band, with Aronson's "Marche Triommilitary band, with Arenson's "Marche Triomphale," as M. Gaillot bed a crowd of glittering dameers over an intricate course on the floor, finally leaving them in the floures of the first quairilie. The scene was vary brilliant. The lights were of every color, the festooning was claborate, and the floor was crowded with extraordinary costumes.

A gentleman in the blouse of a Washington Market butcher, over which was a monk's cowl, with huge crosses pendant from his neek, dameed in a set composed of a Swedish peasant girl with delightful slippers, a lithe-limited harlequin, an Indian maiden in a dress combosed entirely of feathers, a knight in armor, a pink page of attractive extremities, a dry goods-box with holes for legs and arms, and a female flaure which was quite pink and displayed a large hat and several spangers.

WHEAT DECLINING.

New York Operators in Chicago Unloading

at a Heavy Loss. CHICAGO, Jan. 30. There were heavy transtions to-day on the Board of Trade on a delining market. Wheat fell off more than 3 ats, and the Wall street operators who purchards, benefit between operators who fore chart sold alors from the Week below sold alors from the Medical transfer from

MONEY TO HELP GUITEAU,

MR. SCOVILLE M-IKES AN APPEAL TO

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

He Says the Case Cannot be Carried Further

Without Money—Mr. Corkhill Beclares the
Names of the Jurors Written on a Newspaper to be Porgerles—Their Antographs.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In the Criminal
Court this morning District Attorney Corkhill
asked that a day be fixed for the hearing of arguments on the motion for a new trial for Guiteau. Mr. Scoville called the attention of the
Support of the motion had annowed to it a cony

Washington in the motion for well and the motion for the motion of the affidavits in
Support of the motion had annowed to it a cony

Washington in the motion for well and the motion for the hearing of arguments on the motion for a new trial for Guiteau. Mr. Scoville called the attention of the
Support of the motion had annowed to it a cony

Washington in the paper. He is without doubt a most upright man, whom no consideration or motive could induce to make a false statement, or knowingly violate his
outh as a face. This may be said also of the other turning

The defeatant is entitled in every heard training under
the law; as to the legal question, however, I do not express any opinion, but as my knother is undoubtedly insane, I believe in giving lain the benefit of every legal
defence and advantage.

Jons W. Guiteau. Court to the fact that one of the affidavits in support of the motion had annexed to it a copy of the Evening Critic. The allegation was that during the progress of the trial the paper had been read by or to the jury. It bore on the margin what purported to be the signatures of four jurors. The jurors denied that they saw any newspaper or put their names upon any newspaper during the time they were impanelled. This raised an issue of fact which it was very important to determine. It was not a matter that the Court could determine on ex parte affidavits. The jury admitted that during the time they were impanelled they gave their autographs to various persons, and he thought it might be important that he should have an opportunity to cross-examine the men in that connection to determine whether the signatures upon the newspapers were genuine. The full names of two of the jurors were on the paper. The District Attorney-And one of them

spelled wrong.

Mr. Scaville—All these things show the propriety of something more than ex parte affidavits in this matter. I ask that the jurors be produced in court, or that the Court appoint a commission to take depositions, and that I be allowed to produce such further testimony as I think proper as to the genuineness of the handwriting. As to the argument for a new trial, I think I can be ready by the latter part of the week, as all the questions I care about taking

think I can be ready by the latter part of the week, as all the questions I care about taking up are as to this newspaper, and in respect to newly discovered evidence.

The Court fixed Friday for the arguments.

The District Attorney said he didn't intend that the jury should be put on trial. This newspaper was suspicious on its face. The man who had filled the affidayit, and who had purloined the paper, had already been bound over for forgery in the District. He (the District Attorney) would show the Court that this was a clever attempt at forgery.

Col. Corkhill says unhesitatingly that the signatures on the newspaper alleged to have been found in a juror's room are clever forgeries by a professional forger, who had obtained the signatures and traced them. They were all written, said Col. Corkhill, at one sitting, with one pen, the same lak, and by the same man. All the jurors whose names appear upon the newspaper in question called at the District Attorney's office to-day and examined the signatures, and each and all of them pronounced the writings forgeries.

Mr. Shenhan, whose name appears upon the paper, says he did not have a pen in his hand during the entire trial. Mr. Bright, another juror whose name appears upon the paper, says he did not have a pen in his hand during the entire trial. Mr. Bright, another juror whose name appears upon the paper, said he did not have a newspaper in his hand during materials in any of the rooms occupied by the jury.

Mr. Scoville prepared this afternoon this address to the public:

by the jury.

Mr. Seoville prepared this afternoon this address to the public:

To the inserious People:

I have faithfully defended Guiteau on the plea of insanity, to the best of my ability. The opinion entertained by me at first that he was the victim of a controlling deliation has grown to a thorough conviction, from the evidence salinced on the trial and from my own intercourse with the prisoner. I know that such also is the conviction of very many candid intelligent people, embracing Judges of courts, members of Congress, lawyers, physiciaus, and all classes of society the variety what shall be done? The defence has been made by me for three reasons. First, from loyalty to my which are reasons, because I felt the defence to be in the lasting disgrace of haliging a mane time of placing on thepecorols of variety and the manning districts of the defence of the court of the second society through a judicial proceeding, the solemn finds, ment that it was impossible for an american citizen of sound mind to murder the President of the United States.

Itself the means to carry this defence further, either of those reasons would be amply sufficient to induce me to perceive unto the end. But the first and second, being of a personal nature, must yield to steen necessity. The last is one of such general interest that I have come the case on appeal to the General Term of court. In my opinion, there are ample grounds for reversal of the judgment on appeal.

The question of public interest presented is whether such appeal shall be earnesily and ably presented. That cannot be done without money. Other counsel should be engaged and past. Mr. Reed has ably assisted nice, solely through a landable metric of humanity to save an instanceman from the gatlows, but is not able, any more than I am, to give further time without compensation. I havegiven four months: time, at a person also from the gatlows, but is not able, any more than I am, to give further time without compensation. I havegiven four months: time, at a person also for appearing the presental sacrifice of my business of at least \$1,989, at an expense here of \$504 and have heartered debts exceeding \$200 for support of my family at home, in addition to what has been paid out for that surpose. As an offset for all this there has been received from trends in all about \$250. My aged mother lies such, periodically in her less tillines, and requires at least some portion of my time and resources. In the original such as a matter of public into rest alone, to give an additional two months: time to the motion for a new trial before the country in bane. If my follow eithers, few or many, think that the interests of histoe, the cause of hamainty, or the honor of the country require that this contest be produced, and that no effort he spatial to seeitre a vertical and a pideorett after passion shall have unsated in the pusic much, let them matures it by providing the means, and competent counsel with be secured at once. I has multiplier my self, up to this time, but, for the recents of the contest counsel with the sourced at once. I have made any open that the country will be retained in required and but the shall such as all the presents stated, cannot give my sunt services here after variously for the money will be retained in required. Address, until feed of.

In a cheeriess little back room at the Trement House, with no fire and but little light. Mr. Scoville was found late this afternoon scated in front of a small table, placed against the only window in the room, upon which were piled several hundred letters addressed to Guiteau.

"This is but one day's mail," he said. I devoted several hears yesteralay to this work of opening the letters, and I have become quite an adept."

Clipping the end of one of these letters, he

85,000. By his side was a large waste basket mearly full of papers, and into it went letter and check.

"At first," said Mr. Scoville, "before the amounts became so generous, I thought possibly some of the checks might be genuine; but upon investigation I found all were worthless, and I paid no further attention to them. Checks representing millions of delars I have thrown away in this manner."

As he continued to open letter after letter, many with checks for fabulous sums, some with hideous valentines, others with degreed verses, and occasionally a request for an autograph, with stamp enclosed, Mr. Scoville at length came to one upon which he bestowed more than a mere passing nodice.

"I have heard from these parties before," said he, a grim smile flitting over his careworn face. This is from a firm in Philadelphia who have a process of preserving meats, fruits, and verstables by subgetting them to a certain continuous even temperature in a refergerating chest. They propose to take function is bedy as see in as he is hung, subject it to this process in a chest with glass sides, expessing it to the view, and then exhibit it in this country and Europe, giving his relatives half of the net proceeds. I don't know but that is a better offer than the one I have just received from St. Louis of \$5,000 outright for the body. I wish you would say that after to-day no further notice will be taken of any letters addiessed to Guiteau. I shall take his mail eyery day and dump it unopened into the Potomae Kiver; it will and materially in filling up the Petomae flats, but beyond that it is of no earthly use, and I have no time to waste upon it.

Mr. John W. Guiteau makes the following statement concerning the Sarder affidavit:

I fast and the rock for the heat day after it was but to the control of the process written in the leasing on the day of the et day after it was but to the control of the process written in the leasing on the day of the pet day after it was but to the control of the process written in the leasing on t

statement concerning the Saviler ishidavit:

I destant the crafe laying the processames written on the margins on the day of the next day after it was laying to the day of the next day after it was laying to the following the process of the saviler was laying the saviler when I day necessary as he should use from the inner lay day for a commend the paper of the limit but did not see it again usual the day. I make any statistic last returning a New Socialist the savilers which the marginal is according with the standards which the marginal article on that the savilers which the land within an fold that the day believe in parasite that extracts an fold that the day believe in the content of the savilers of the

RETOKING LAND GRANTS. Measures for the Restoration of Millions of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Among the bills in-

troduced in the House to-day was one by Mr.

Cobb of Indiana, repealing all laws granting public lands to the following railroads: Gulf and Ship Island, Alabama and Florida, Coosa and Tennessee. Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Chattaneoga, Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly Northeast and Southwest Alabama and Wells Valley Railroads; Pensacola and Georgia; Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central; North Louisiana and Texas, formerly

cola and Georgia; Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central; North Louisiana and Texas, formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad; New Orieans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg; St. Louis and Iron Mountain; Little Rock and Fort Smith; Detroit and Milwaukee; Houghton and Ontonagon formerly Marquette and Ontonagon; North Wisconsin, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon; North Wisconsin, formerly Portage, Winnelsago and Superior; St. Paul and Pacific; St. Vincent extension, formerly Portage, Winnelsago and Superior; St. Paul and Pacific; St. Vincent extension, formerly branch to Lake Superior; Hastings and Dakota. Oregon Central, Atlantic and Pacific, Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific.

The bill provides for the restoration to the public domain of all such lands, subject to entry and sale like other public lands at a price not below \$1.25 an acre. The proceeds are to be distributed among the States in proportion to the number of children between 6 and 21. The States are to put the money they secure into a permanent school fund, only the interest on which is to be expended.

There was a conference over the reference of the bill. Mr. Cobb wanted it to go to the Committee on Public Lands. The House, by a yea and nay vote, finally sent it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the House the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the text of the decision of the Commissioner of the Commission of the General Land Office and restoring the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific without reference of the subject to Congress. Adopted. TROOPS CROSSING THE BORDER.

Lieut. McDonnid's Invasion of Mexico and

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The War Department is in receipt of copies of telegrams, &c., relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Lieut, D. N. McDonald and scouts at Ascension, Mexico, by order of Mexican troops, and their subsequent release, which papers have been referred to the State Department. Lieut. Me-Donald's action in crossing the frontier was unauthorized, and he was ordered back by Col. Mackenzic and held at Fort Cummings for in-vestigation. In his telegram Mackenzic says: Lieut McDonald is a brave officer, but has done some-thing very footbal and very troublesome. Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, says:

the Missouri, says:
Lient McDonald is an excellent officer, and I am satisfied meant no wrong. The orders of the President against crossing the McXiran line with our troops is imperative, and I have no idea that Lieut. McDonald intentionally violated it, especially as there seems to be no object whatever in his doing so at this ting.

The last telegram received, dated at Fort Cummings, N. M., Jan. 18, is as follows:

MILL DAMS ON TRIAL.

Malaria in New England.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30.—The trial was begun to-day on the indictment against the Smith Paper Company of Lee, for alleged publie nuisance in maintaining a dam at their Pleasant Valley mill which, by setting back water over a large tract of land above it, alternately drawing and flowing it, caused malaria along the river banks. The indictment is the first of the kind ever drawn in the State, and the flual result is of great importance to manufacturers. Counsel for the defence submitted a motion to quash the indictment for several reasons, principally because it does not set forth any offence against the law of the Commonwealth. Judge Pitman, at the request of the Bertiet Attorney, reserved decision on the motion. The case was then operated before the jury by counsel for the prosecution, who effect a number of cases of malaria disease alleged to have been caused by the dam. Counsel for the defence followed with an argument in favor of quashing the indictment, on the ground that the mill only exercised its legal right in a legal manner, and that the malaria was not caused by the defendants, but was the result of natural causes. The Judge decided that the case should go on to which exceptions were taken. The decision on the other motion to quash the indictment on other grounds will be given at the opening of the court to-morrow. Pleasant Valley mill which, by setting back

THE DEATH OF PETER RAY. A Colored Man who Served Four General tions of the Lorillards.

Peter Ray, the oldest employee in Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City, died on Saturday evening at his home, 192 South Seand street. Williamsburgh. He was a mulatte and had served the Lorillards during four gen

and had served the Lorillards during four generations of that family. He was first employed in 1789 by the grandfather of the present senior member of the firm.

He was an athlete, and it is said that once in a friendly wrestling match between the old Hugmen of feats of strength, and the colored man, the latter got the best of the encounter. He was promoted step by step until he became the superintendent of the small factory, which position he held until a few weeks before his death. He said he was 107 years old. He was able to attend to his business almost to the end of his life. His projecty, real and personal, is estimated at from \$500000 to \$10000. It was elamented from that he was the best pake of out to baces living, and that he could belt in a moment the particular district that had grown any sample shown to bim. He had not been well for some time, but his death was caused by old age.

Pants, Jan. 30.—The billiard match between

The Hann-Suiliann Prize Pigit.

Chicaro, Jan. 196-A private desputen received here today from New Orients says that the ground for the Ryan sullivan prize field has been a terted on the Monde read between New Melanishes Webs, and that the field will reside off to morrow week between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M. NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

THE NAMES OF FRANCE'S MINISTERS TO BE GAZETTED TO-DAY.

M. Leon Say's Financial Policy-The Crask in Paris Resulting in the Suspension of the Union Generale—The Czar's Coronation. Paris, Jan. 30 .- M. de Freycinet has submitted to President Grévy a list of the new Min-

mitted to President Grévy a list of the new Min istry, which will be gazetted to-morrow; M. de Freycinet, President of the Council and Ministe of Foreign Affairs.
M. June Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Humbert, Minister of Public Works.
M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance.
M. Varroy, Minister of War.
Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine
M. Tirad, Minister of Commerce.
M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
The Dest of Minister of Fina Arts, created by

The Post of Minister of Fine Arts, created by M. Gambetta, is suffered to fall into abeyance M. Gambetta took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies to-day among the members of the Left. M. Rouvier, late Minister of Commerce. introduced in the Chamber a bill for a three

Left. M. Rouvier, late Minister of Commerce, introduced in the Chamber a bill for a three months' prolongation of existing treaties of commerce. M. Lebaudy, on behalf of the committee appointed to consider this question, demanded that the report be postponed twenty-four hours, in order that the new Ministry might be present. M. Gambetta insisted upon an immediate solution of the question, in view of engagements with foreign Governments. The committee, during a brief suspension of the sitting, assented to this view, and presented its report, recommending that the Government be authorized to prolong treaties of commerce until the 21st of March, or where desirable, to the 15th of May. The bill was then adopted.

It has been decided that the Department of Agriculture shall be separated from that of Commerce, and M. de Mahy has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture.

London, Jan. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says; "The new Cabinet cannot fail to be welcomed by Europe, It will be halled with general satisfaction in France. Its object will be to restore tranquility, which the country wishes and needs. The delay in M. Say's acceptance of office was in consequence of his objecting to new loans, compulsory convorsion, and State purchase of railways. M. de Freycinet felt considerable hestitation in yielding his views on these points. It is thought that M. Say's first act will be to recall M. Alaintarge's budget for 1833, which was to have been distributed on Monday, and which contained extraordinary estimates of \$600,000,000 france, partly covered by new issues of a redeemable rente. There was also a scheme for the conversion of the 5 per cent, rentes."

The Times has reason to believe that before leaving office the French Ministry will move, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the prolongation of existing commercial treaties in the cases of countries with which negotiations for new treaties are pending.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

on the Trip to Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 30,-Governor-General Dolgouroki has gone to St. Petersburg with his project for taking extraordinary measures to assure the safety of the imperial cortege to Mos cow on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperior. The scheme of Prince Dolgouroki proposes that the Emperor shall come to Mos proposes that the Emperor shall come to Moscow by the carriage road instead of by the railway, and that the crowds in the streets shall be separated from the procession by trenches, barriers, and lines of troops.

A woman who was awaiting trial with a great batch of Nihillists has gone mad.

The Commission of Pardons has thus far revised the cases of 650 political exiles. It liberated 328 of them and reduced the sentences of the remainder.

The wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir has been delivered of a daughter.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—A recently issued number of the Nihilist organ, The Will of the People, declares that Sankofsky and Melnikoff, who made the attempt upon the life of Gen. Techervine, did not belong to its party.

a school house and two other buildings, which were occupied at the time. Few of the inmates escaped. The number lost is unknown, but up to the present time twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Berlin, Jan. 30.-In the Reichstag to-day terr Boetticher, the Secretary of State, announced that be Bundesrath had sanctioned the budget as passed by the Reichstag, and read an imperial inessage closing the session of the Reichstag. In the Landbag, Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, amounted that in consequence of the modification of the imperial hodget passed by the Reichstag, the instriculatory contribution of Prinsia to the empire will be reduced by the sum of 0.000 of marks, and the projected loan of 0.000 marks will be withelrawn.

Cause of Military Activity in Ireland. LONDON, Jan. 30,-The Daily News' Dublin tter says: "The real cause of the military resuforc ments and police activity in Ireland is the extraordina

LONDON, Jan. 30.-The Rev. Dr. Adler, delegate of the Chief Rubb, in delivering an address in regard to the persection of the Jews in Russia, appealed t

his heavers to help raise a million of pounds to effects ally carry out the proposed scheme of enabling the Jew of Russia to emigrate to the United States and Canada. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- A heavy snow storm pre-

valied during the whole of sanday in North Wales, and considerable snow fell in some parts of England and sectiond. A very severe sterm was experienced in the countries of Duddia, Boldare, and Wickiew, ireland, causing great damage to property.

Reign of Terror in Cabul. CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—According to all accounts the Ameer of Afchanistan is developing a ferodity worthy of his most blood stained prolecessor. A reign of terror prevails at closul where deven hundred persons are imprisoned for political offences.

Chelera in India. CALC TIA, Jan. 30.—The outbreak of cholers

of the Alexander car did not easily made in estactly, but he reforming pageins are carrying the infection in all infections. Beath of Richard Brinsley Knowles. London, Jan. 30.—The death is announced of the red between Knowles, the only surviving sea of the trainated James Steridan Knowles.

The Search for Lieut. De Long. Sr. Parensauras, Jan. 30. Employer Melville will form the separate parties to search for the Long. WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is understood that Son at y Due of Bayes will well only be added in adversarial to the son of your states. Her and the solid to the third the model of the ball through the court of the third the model of the property of the different beautiful to the model of the son of t

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Suspension of the Union Generale of Paris-The Prest in Other Financial Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30 .- The city is in a state of excitement to-day over the announcement that the Union Générale Bank had an pended payment. It was thought that a powerful syndicate of Paris bankers, including the Bothschilds would carry the imperilled institution safely through. This arrangement, however, failed, and the crash came to-day.

The Français says that in view of the claims

lodged against it, the Union Générale, acting in conformity with legal advice, suspended payment to-day until the general meeting of its shareholders, which will be held on Friday next. The Messenger de Paris announces that at the instance of the Union Générale a judicial administrator of its affairs has been appointed. An outside broker has committed suicide, having leen unable to meeting his liabilities, Unauthorized brokers lose £32,990 by his death. London, Jan. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the usual excuses are circulated that the suspension of the Union Générale is only momentary. The report of the stoppage of the Union Générale and the large withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England to-day caused a very weak tone in the stock market. Nearly all securities were pressed indiscriminately for sale, prices closing at about the lowest quotations of the day. Two more failures are announced. The large failure reported on the Dublin Stock Exchange on Saturday is that of the firm of Young & Gordon.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rate on foreign bills drawn on Belgium to 9 per cent.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it may now be considered almost certain that the bank rate of discount to 5 per cent. in conformity with legal advice, suspended

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A Congressman's Notions of how it Should be

TROY, Jan. 30 .- Civil service reformers hereabout are indignant, and Republican politicians are cursing Congressman Walter A. Wood for writing a letter of which the following is a copy, and which is published to-day:

is a copy, and which is published to-day:

\*\*B. P. Crocker.\*\*

My Dean Sin: I received last week Mr. McParland's petition, with letters from many citizens of Cambridge favoring his appointment, principally on the ground of the length of time you have been Postmaster there, and some of these letters objecting to your want of interest in the success of our party there, no one of these finding fault with your management of the office. This morning, after having gone over with both sats of papers, I took them to the Postmaster-General. The Administration are already preparing for a good result in 1894, and their policy is to make appointments that will most aid them at that time. Resides this, they are stremuously opposed to leaving Post Offices in the hands of any one man as long as the Cambridge office has been in your hands. I have been a Republican since the time of the formation of the party, always endeavoring to be in accord with its principles, to make my official position consistent with the rule. Yours, &c., Washinston, Jan 14, 1882. Walter A. Woon.

Mr. Crocker has been for many years Postmaster at Cambridge, but has been superseded by a politician from an adjoining town.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME. Mrs. Gen. Dorris Robbed and Murdered by

St. Louis, Jan. 30.-Word was received at Police Headquarters late last night that Mrs. Dorris, wife of Gen. Dorris, formerly a prominent resident of this city, had been found dead at her residence about four miles cow by the carriage road instead of by the railway, and that the crowds in the streets shall be separated from the procession by trenches, barriers, and lines of troops.

A woman who was awaiting trial with a great batch of Nihilists has gone mad.

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A school House Destroyed and Nearly All of its Occupants Drowned.

CALAIS, France, Jan. 30.—A reservoir suddenly burst here to-day. The torrent destroyed a school house and two other buildings, which was recognized to the resident of this city. The murder was committed on Saturday night, and seems to have been the result of a regularly planned robery and not deliberate design to kill Mrs. Dorris. Russell Brown, her grandson, who was arrested last night, confessed that he and a companion, who is supposed to be Patrick McGlow, a barke-per, drove out to he grandmother's house on King's highway on Saturday evening. Young Brown had some works with his morter, who lived with Mrs. Dorris whe went away. Later in the night, however, and the family had retired, he and his partier returned to the house and went to the room always occupied by him when he visited the place. Brown then went to he grandmother's room, told her that his Under Tom was sick in his thrown's room, and was placed on the bedshe from the fingers by Nevislow, where shows then went to her from crying out. Mrs. Dorris was found deniy burst here to-day. The torrent destroyed as school house and two other buildings, which

Rich and Poor Public School Puplis. The Brooklyn Common Council yesterday est invariably compelled by their teachers to remain in the most conspicuous part of the school room until such the most consplcuous part of the school room until such time as the arrangements are made to provide them with their books, thereby giving publicity to their more fortunate associates of their parents inability to purchase the same, the effect on the seless fortunate scholars being very morifying; therefore, he it Resided, This the Roard of Education be requested to cause the teachers of the public schools of this city to cause the teachers of the public schools of this city to abstain from publicly exhibiting scholars in the manner aforessed, and to provide means foreign to those new in use in furnishing free books to such as are unable to purchase them.

Ten police magistrates met last night in the Jefferson Market Court House. Charles Traitteur, the interpreter at the Essex Market

Police Court, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. coulted smith nominated David C. Seltman to succeed Mr. Traitteur, Justice Ford nominated John Fredericks, and Justice Murray nominated Jacob Karl.

"Not willing to accept any of the patronage that is in the gift of this Board," and Justice Otterbourg, "I have no candidate to offer. I don't know an interpreter attached to the police courts who honestly carns his money or is fit for the place, with the exception of Mr. Fraitteur who has just resigned."

The election resulted in the choice of John Fredericks.

Roscoe Conkling in Court.

The trial of the suit of James I. Fountain against the town of Angelica, N.Y., was begun in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, yesterday. Roscoe Conkling appeared as counsel for the terday. Roscoe Conking appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, who seeks to recover the value of certain compone attached to railroad bonds issued to the town of Aurellea in 1880 in aid of the construction of the Bochester Number and Fernavivania Railroad. The town paid the interest on the bonds for a number of years and then declared the enquests fortisted. The defence is that the bonds were invalidated because of technical objections in the proceedings on which the bonds were issued.

Attempt to Assassinate One of the 306. QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 30.-An attempt was made last evening to assassinate Col. Thomas G. Black, one of the 305 Grant non. While he was sitting in his offer two men entered. The man in advance struck at the Colonic, with a kinfe, which penetrated the coal may test, tool Black jumped lack and the other man struck at him, corning an injo-graph in the forelocal. Both men disappeared immediately. He knows his associants, but refuses to reveal their manner.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Several inches of snow fell in Rome, Ga. vesterday, Charles Burtlett, Paymoster, F. S. S., dir d. in Concord, Mass., on Sanday hight of pheumonia. There were 274 deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which minutes 18 were from small poss. The only colored Presbytetian clovely multime in Vig-cium was barned in Lym blorg on so edge marring. Henry E. James, a well known politician and carrier of decisions, died sindiciny of apo, toxy at 4 A. M. yes erlas. terdas.

Harrison's browers and fee house in Quincy. III. were burned sectorials interaing. The loss is about \$15,000, itsurance. \$13,000.

Handas declines frickett's proposal to row for \$200, on the ground that he will not enposal to row for \$200, on the ground that he will not exposed his training for the race with kloss for loss than \$200.

The death is aminomized of the Austrian General, then that in, who was chief of ton. Bendek's stail in the way of 1200, have no deather and Proposis. The Attorney General has deepted that he registration successary in the county special electron to fill the values years of by the death of Senator Wagner. Testerday was observed as a proble holder, in Paisles, and and, on the occasion of the importantian of the occasion of the important of the occasion of the occasion X 2.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Growth of the Anti-Monopoly Morte ment-Gen, Cary of Ohio Speaking-Assailing the Great Standard Oil Company. Gen. Samuel F. Cary of Ohio addressed & meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York County auti-Monopoly Lesgue at the Knickerbocker Cottage last evening. He said that equal opportunities should be given to all to secure an equitable share of this world's goods. "At present," he continued, "the great increase of national wealth enriches only a few. Giant monepolies control primaries, buy voters, corrupt legislators, rob stockholders, and silence the pulpit and legislators, rob stockholders, and silence the pulpit and the press with free passes. The taxes paid to the State are not a tenth part of the taxes paid to monopolies. Milk can be shipped to St. Louis and back more cheaply than from any point thirty nulses away to New York etc. In the same way the prices of coal ant oil have been fixed. The railroads have assisted in making the Standord Oil Company a great monopoly. On a capital of \$1,500,000 in year. Throughout the state the Learne is flourishing, and branches have been formed in eighteen counties. Throughout the state the Learne is flourishing, and branches have been formed in eighteen counties. Throughout the state the learne is flourishing, and that is a strong effort to cleet an anti-monopoly candidate in the late senator Wagner's district.

Col. Preferick A. Conkinn was called on to speek. He said the people would not long submit to the rule of monopolies. A change would come at last, and the oppressors would be swept out of existence.

No Evidence of Drunkenness.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday examined witnesses concerning the alleged intoxication of firemen at the burning of G. H. Bend's residence at Riverdale on at the burning of G. H. Bend's residence at Riverdale on Thursday last. Police Sergeant Horton testified that no fireman was intoxicated. This testimony was corroberated by Capt. Connor of Hook and Ladder 19, Foreman John Dwyer of Engine 49, Patrick Williams, sexton of the Riverdale Spiscopal Church, Nr. Bend's gardener, and Mr. William Teasdale. The following was received: "To the Board of Fire Commissioners."

"GENTLEURS: In answer to your letter of the 29th, I beg to say that I am too unwell to go out and need you as you request. In regard to any drunkenness or misconduct of the police or Fire Department, I ask nothing of it, and do not believe any such thing existed. I was on the ground till 8-20, and Mrs. Bend, who arrived at 10 o'clock, found everything orderly. Yours truly.

"G. H. Band."

The floating ice in the North and East Rivers resterday and the day before was sufficient to obstruct ferry navigation. As the ice came down the North River ferry navigation. As the ice came down the North River the wind and tide carried it around the Battery and over to the Brooklyn side of the East River. The slips for the ferry boats on that side were soon packed, and the boats, in order to make their way into the slips, had to approach them under full head of steam. Yesterday morning, owing to the change in wind and tide, the ice was carried to the other side of the river, leaving the eastern shore clear. The steamboat Castleton of the States Island Ferry, on entering her slip at the Battery yesterday morning, calculated on too much resistance by the ice, and went erashing into the bridge. She struck with such force that several planks at the shore end of the bridge were thrown up, and the gates were thrown from their hinges. Many of the passengers were knocked down, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Grand Jury began yesterday an investi-The Grand Jury began yesterday an investigation as to the Spuyten Duyvii collision. Five winesses—Superintendent Toucey of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; George F. Hanford, conductor of the Chicago express; Richard Griffin, flagman at the Spuyten Duyvii cut; and William R. Murray and Henry D. Walsh, who saw the collision from Kitculian's Hotel—were examined. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, foreman of the Coroner's jury, and Engineers Surr, Suchanan, and Stanford were in attendance, but they were not called. Assistant District Attorney Vincent represented the people. It is understood that some facts in addition to those drawn out at the Coroner's Inquest were testified to. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

Born with the Century.

Born with the Century.

Joseph Evans, once senior partner in the firm of Evans & Carman, wholessie grocers, at 100, 102, and :104 Spring street, died at his residence, 212 West Fourteenth street, on Sunday morning. He was born in Broad street, on March 26, 1800. At 23 he was a partner in the grocery house of A. V. Winana, He finally bought out the business, and in 1822 took Wm. H. Carman as a partner. The warehouse of the firm was blown up by the firemen in the fire of 1835. The business was reestablished, and the firm pulled through the panic of 1837. A few years ago Mr. Evans retired from active business. There will be funeral services at his house at 2 P. M. to-day. He will be buried in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

Mr. V. K. Stevenson has just completed a new Mr. V. R. Stevenson has just completed a new eight story building at 44 and 46 Broadway and 45 and 47 New street, which has some novel features. He has placed on his floors thick wooden beams one foot from centre to centre and filled the interstices with cement, thus forming a solid floor of two feet in thickness. The stairs are of slate and the walls are three feet in thickness. The floors cach are entirely clear of partitions, and Mr. Stevenson proposes to try the experiment of letting space on the floors at a certain rate per foot, and dividing such space afterward to suit the tenant.

Custom House and Post Office Assessments The officers of the Civil Service Reform Asso The Officers of the Civil Service Reform Asso-ciation said yesterlay that they would not make answer to the reply of N. M. Curtis, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, unless called upon to do so by the Sen-retary of the Treasury. He denses the charges of the association that he fevied or received political assess-ments from Custom House and Post Office officials.

Fireproof Drop Curtains. The Fire Commissioners have investigated as to the value of non-inflammable stage curtains in the atrees, and y esteralay they adopted a resolution recommending their use. They are to be used separately or as drop curtains, and are to be tested before each performance. In case of a fire on the state, they are to be low-cred at once. Their cost is from \$500 to \$1,000.

His Mind Unsettled by Study.

George P. Henry, who shot and seriously wounded William B. Brownell at the rear of the Post office recently, pleaded guilty of felonious assault. In the dictoral Sessions Vesterday B. was shown that his reputation had been fair and that his mind and producity seen unsetfled by hard study in efforts to it housest for the priesthood. He was sent to the Emara Reformatory.

Street Cleaning under New Management. F. T. Walton and C. F. Mairs, to whom were given the contracts for cleaning the streets south of Fourteenth street will begin their work to morrow. Mr. Mairs will retain most of Commissioner Coleman's em-ployees, but Mr. Walton has fixed many of the men who worked for the street Cleaning Burson while it was ma-der the Superintendency of Police vapian William.

The Charity Ball To-night. The Charity Ball of 1892 is to take place this evening in the Avademy of Music. The arrangements have been made with the usual elaborate uses and completeness. Allow lockets acceptal for sine at Delmonco .

Increasing cloudiness and snow or rain, east-eric to conferty vinds, story rising temperature, and falling barometer.

The Signal Office Prediction.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Judger t of shealate divisors granted by Judge Barett, was red restricted in favor of sarah S. Lod from roll, was first yearned by the Heart pushed and compaged, to Win st. Schenek, for an animal retrat of \$20,000.

Ellen Hergin of English axionic and Sixty seventh street, who conflicted at his basic recently by time upon it while drains was sent-mostly systerials in the context was sent-mostly systerials in the restoral Sections to the point interpret for seven years.

Without H vanished this issued a general order that free passes shall not be issued to recent years.

Without H vanished were the Event Years and the Hudson River, that had be inserted to women, children, or tambilise over the Event Year's start and Hudson River, Haylein, and other railresses ander his control free, and the start and Hudson Hudson Hudson in the Execution Associated Operations of the Charles for the English Hudson in the Execution Associated Schools.

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